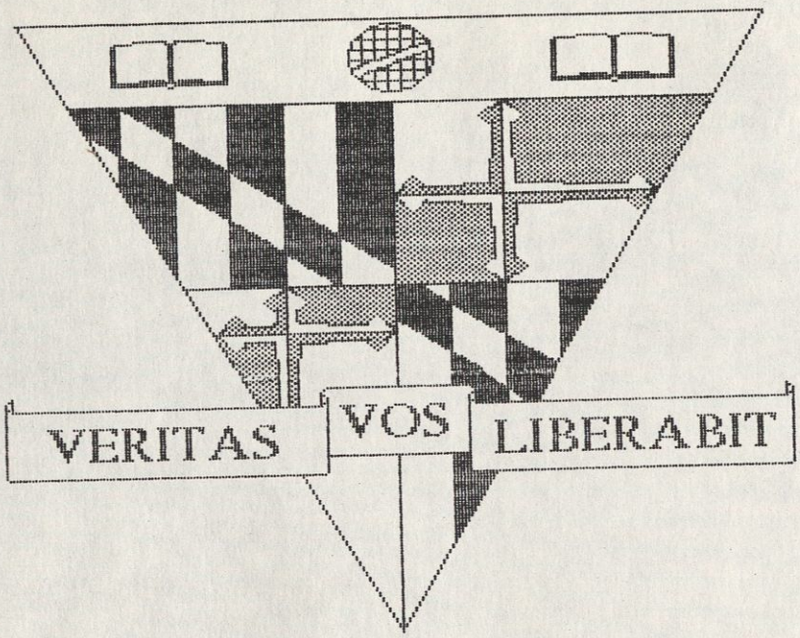
A Survival Guide

for Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Students at The Johns Hopkins University: Selected Resources in the Baltimore/Washington Area



The Johns Hopkins University
Gay and Lesbian Alliance
Homewood Campus
September, 1986

FILE: BOSWELL MEMO A1 JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL

Department of Mental Hygiene
The Johns Hopkins University
School of Hygiene and Public Health
615 N. Wolfe St.
Baltimore, MD 21205
October 16, 1986

Dr. Susan Boswell
Special Assistant to the Dean of Students
Levering Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
Homewood

Dear Dr. Boswell:

The Johns Hopkins University Gay and Lesbian Alliance has recently compiled a survival guide for gay, lesbian and bisexual students at JHU, with the support of the Office of Student Activities.

The original plan was to distribute a copy to all student boxes. Unfortunately, the size of the guide made the cost of printing the booklet prohibitive. A reduced version of the booklet (most likely the AIDS and JHU chapters only) will be distributed at a later date, with the addendum that the complete text is available at certain locations on campus.

For the time being, I am sending a copy of the complete booklet to select people and offices at Homewood both for the purpose of distributing the information to administrators, and for the purpose of having the booklet available at certain locations where interested students can refer to it. I would appreciate it if you would make the guide available at your office for students who may inquire about it. Other persons/locations to which the complete booklet has been sent are:

Clare King, Mental Health Counselor, Counseling and Psychiatric Services and Professional Consultant, A Place To Talk (JHU Peer Counseling)
Andrea Perry, Director, Residential Life
Tracey Lyon, Activities Coordinator, Residential Life
Mary Ellen Porter, Director of Student Activities
Marilyn Gall, Clinical/Nursing Administrator, Student Health Clinic
Gretchen Van Utt, Chaplain
The Johns Hopkins University Gay and Lesbian Alliance (Homewood)
Peabody Gay and Lesbian Student Union
Gertrude Stein Medical Society (Medical Institutions)
Miriam Reumann, Chair, M. Carey Thomas Feminist Alliance
Laura Irenze, Chair, Coalition for Women at Hopkins
Kate Zuckerman, Director, A Place To Talk
Dr. John McComb, Mental Health Counselor, Counseling and Psychiatric Services
Dr. Susan Boswell, Special Assistant to the Dean of Students

FILE: BOSWELL MEMO A1 JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL

I hope you find the information useful. Thank you, in advance, for your assistance in making the information available to students. If you have any questions or comments concerning the guide, please feel free to contact me c/o GALA, Student Activities, Levering.

Yours truly,

David J. Horowitz

HOTLINES AND OTHER IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

The Johns Hopkins University

Homewood

On-Campus Emergency	(301) 338-7777
Security	(301) 338-4600
A Place To Talk TalkLine	(301) 338-8001
Student Health Clinic	(301) 338-8270
Counseling and Psychiatric Services	(301) 338-8278
University Operator, Homewood	(301) 338-8000

Medical Institutions

On-Campus Fire/Medical Emergency	(301) 955-4444
Security Services	(301) 955-5585
University Health Services	(301) 955-3250 (after hours x2757)
Student Mental Health Service	(301) 955-3246 (after hours x5964)
University Operator, East Baltimore	(301) 955-5000

Baltimore

Police/Fire/Ambulance	911
HERO Hotlines (AIDS Information)	(301) 945-AIDS
	(800) 638-6252
Gay and Lesbian Switchboard	(301) 837-8888
Parents FLAG HelpLine	(301) 549-2555

Washington

Police/Fire/Ambulance	911
Whitman-Walker AIDS InfoLine	(202) 332-AIDS
Gay and Lesbian Switchboard	(202) 387-4348
Whitman-Walker Gay and Lesbian Hotline	(202) 833-3234
DC CrimeLine	(202) 387-0289
Parents FLAG HelpLine	(202) 439-FLAG

National

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
Fund for Human Dignity
National Gay and Lesbian CrisisLine
1-800-221-7044 (M-F, 3-9 pm, EST)

Confidential, toll-free counseling, information, and referral for AIDS information, gay and lesbian youth, and anti-gay violence and discrimination.

United States Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
AIDS Hotlines
1-800-342-AIDS (tape, 24 hours)
1-800-447-AIDS (staffed)

Dear Fellow Student:

We know that often it is difficult, as gay and lesbian students at a somewhat (!) conservative university, to find good information about gay life and to meet other gay and lesbian people (no, you're not the only one, fortunately!). That's why this guide has been prepared and distributed - to provide information to those students who need it and don't know where to find it and to those students who are in the closet and are not yet ready to actively seek the information themselves.

This guide has been written by gay and lesbian students with the needs and interests of fellow lesbian and gay students in mind. Therefore, it is a selected list of resources most pertinent to that population. Many more organizations and services are available in the Baltimore and Washington metropolitan areas than could reasonably be fit into this directory (e.g., gay and lesbian professional organizations, performing arts organizations, recreational organizations, etc.). Naturally, our selections reflect our personal biases, although we have tried our best to provide a broad selection. We invite your commentary on this guide and your suggestions for its improvement. For further information on any of these services, additional resources, campus activities, information on coming out, or just to talk, please feel free to contact us c/o GALA. We look forward to hearing from you! And always remember: "Veritas Vos Liberabit: The Truth Will Set You Free."

David Horowitz

This guide has been compiled by David Horowitz, Jeffrey Berns, and April Atencio, using information provided by the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore, The Baltimore Gay Paper, The Washington Blade, and Gayellow Pages (Northeast edition # 6, 1986, published by Renaissance House). As far as we know, listings are correct through July 1, 1986. However, all information has been obtained from indirect sources, such as switchboards, advertisements, other resource lists, guides, and publications. We suggest that you call first for more information. The compilers take no responsibility whatsoever for damages resulting from incorrect listings.

Portions of the chapter titled "AIDS Information and Resources for Students: The More You Know, The Less You Have To Fear" have been reprinted with the permission of the University of Pennsylvania Student Health Service. "About Coming Out" has been reprinted with the permission of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. "Safe Sex for Men and Women Concerned About AIDS" has been reprinted with the permission of Health Education Resource Organization.

Special thanks to Mary Ellen Porter (Director of Student Activities, Homewood) for all of her support (financial, moral, and otherwise) for this project. Thanks also go to Marilyn Gall (Clinical/Nursing Administrator, Student Health Clinic, University Health Services/Homewood) for helping with the AIDS and Health Care chapters and with the University Health Services section of the JHU chapter. This guide could not have been produced without their sensitivity towards and concern for the gay and lesbian community at Johns Hopkins.

The opinions expressed herein are those of the compilers and do not necessarily represent official positions or policies of The Johns Hopkins University.

The listing of any person, organization, University department, or business in this directory should not be taken as any indication of the sexual orientation of the person, organization, University department, or business.

Address correspondence to:
The Johns Hopkins University
Gay and Lesbian Alliance
c/o Student Activities Office
Levering Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
3400 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, MD 21218-2699
(301) 338-8209

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A Statistical Abstract
(or: How to Have Fun with Numbers)

Ten Percent.

According to the Kinsey Reports* one out of every ten people is gay. About an equal number are bisexual.

Ten Percent.

That's one other person in a class. It's over 30 more people in Intro Chem.

Ten Percent.

Then, statistically speaking, there are 240 gay and lesbian undergraduates at Hopkins, and about 150 gay/lesbian grads. Counting bisexual students too, that makes about 800 Hoppies.

Ten Percent.

One out of every ten people you see walking down Charles Street. Or in Highlandtown or East Baltimore or Owings Mills. Women and men; black, white, and Asian; high school students and senior citizens. There are over 220,000 lesbians and gay men living in the Baltimore metropolitan area.

Ten Percent.

Gays and lesbians are one of the largest minority groups in the U.S. Between blacks (12%) and Hispanics (8%). We are America's seventh largest voting block.

There are 23 MILLION lesbian and gay Americans.

* * *

Do you still feel like the only one? Well, you're not.

Many others have struggled with what you have all through high school and into college - the questioning and the doubt, the hiding from others and from yourself, never being able to let your guard down, never expressing your true emotions, never letting yourself get close to the ones you care about. You are not alone. Others around, some of your friends, some members of your family, just like you have gone through the same experiences.

It takes a lot of courage in this often hateful society to come forward and say: "Hey, I'm gay. So what? I'm proud of who I am!" But the rewards are worth it. Gone are the self-doubt and the low self-esteem. The walls of lies and denials (which you had erected to shield yourself from hurt, but which had also kept you away from those you love) come crumbling down, never more to be seen. The weight of years of self-hatred is lifted from your back. You walk upright again, no longer just staring into the ground. For the first time you know what it is to be alive.

All right, so it may take you more time to work through your own feelings before you can take that step. Many never even get this far.

But for when you do, or for when you're just thinking about it, it's important to know that there are a multitude of resources available to you and to the hundreds of other Hopkins students like you.

Jeffrey Berns

*see:

Kinsey, Alfred C., et al. Sexual Behavior in the Human Male.
Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1948, Ch. 21.

Kinsey, Alfred C., et al. Sexual Behavior in the Human Female.
Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1953, Ch. 11.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

The number of excellent books by and about gay men and lesbians continues to grow. The following are but a few of the publications which you may find helpful as you deal with "coming out" issues:

Abbott, Sidney, and Barbara Love. **Sappho Was a Right-On Woman.** New York: Stein and Day, 1972.

Altman, Dennis. **Homosexual: Oppression and Liberation.** New York: Dutton, 1971.

Brown, Howard. **Familiar Faces, Hidden Lives: The Story of Homosexual Men in America Today.** New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovitch, 1976.

Fisher, Peter. **The Gay Mystique: The Myth and Reality of Male Homosexuality.** New York: Stein and Day, 1972.

Gearhart, Sally, and William R. Johnson. **Loving Women, Loving Men: Gay Liberation and the Church.** San Francisco: Glide, 1974.

Jones, Clinton R. **Understanding Gay Relatives and Friends.** New York: Seabury, 1978.

Martin, Del, and Phyllis Lyon. **Lesbian/Woman.** New York: Bantam, 1972.

Silverstein, Charles. **A Family Matter: A Parents' Guide to Homosexuality.** New York: McGraw Hill, 1977.

Vida, Ginny, editor. **Our Right to Love: A Lesbian Resource Book.** Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1978.

Weinberg, George, **Society and the Healthy Homosexual.** New York: Doubleday, 1973.

another highly recommended book is:

Clark, Don. Loving Someone Gay. Signet/NAL: 1978.

ABOUT COMING OUT

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National Gay and Lesbian Task Force

Introduction

For too long we have been told that we must hide our homosexuality. We have been asked to live a lie. We have been forced to lead double lives. We have been asked by our homophobic society to deny who we really are and whom we really love. We have lived with enormous fear—fear for our rights; fear for our jobs; fear for the loss of those whom we care about; at times—fear for our lives. In **Sappho Was A Right-On Woman**, Sidney Abbott and Barbara Love suggest that the "closet" places each of us in a situation of **"sane schizophrenia"** in which our lives are never really permitted to be whole or integrated. Coming out is a step towards greater integration in our lives. It is a testing of our fears and paranoias about personal rejection. It leads us towards fuller and more honest and satisfying relationships with those around us. Coming out will not solve all of our problems, indeed it often creates new ones. But coming out offers many of us a greater sense of reality about the loves, fears, and relationships in our lives.

Indeed, those who have come out—in whatever ways and to whatever degrees—have generally experienced a great sense of relief and increased self-esteem through sharing the "secret" of their sexual orientation. This fact has been documented by a growing number of personal accounts written by lesbians and gay men and also by studies carried out by psychologist Mark Freedman and by researchers from the Kinsey Institute.

An Educational Rationale for Coming Out

"Coming Out" is undoubtedly the most effective educational tool available to gay people as we try to change people's attitudes about homosexuality and lesbianism. In recent years excellent books, improved media coverage, visible lesbian and gay individuals—including celebrities—and more supportive attitudes from most mental health professionals and many religious leaders have led to greater acceptance of gay people within American society. But homophobic myths, fears, and stereotypes continue to receive widespread expression in our homes and workplaces, on our streets, in our municipal councils and state legislatures, in the courts, and at the polls. The powerful threat of homophobia has not yet gone away. The educational task which lies ahead for us is a massive one.

Several recent polls have indicated that **non-gay** people who **know** that they are acquainted with gay people are far more likely to support gay rights than those who do not realize that there are gay people whom they care about in their lives. As gay people **we** are aware that **we are truly everywhere**, but our relative invisibility continues to allow countless Americans to overlook us; to tell cruel jokes about us; **to assume that we are not gay**; and to believe that they do not know or love any gay men or lesbians. **Each** time even one gay person **comes out** to such non-gay persons, their world view is challenged, their fears about homosexuality are confronted, and their level of understanding is raised. The awareness that a person one loves or respects **is gay** often has a profound impact on a non-gay individual's willingness to reexamine **his** or **her** ideas, attitudes, and feelings about **our** lives and **our** rights!

Absolutely no one has the right or adequate knowledge to tell another person **when, how,** or **to whom** to come out. For some people **coming out** is probably not a realistic goal at this time—at least not on a large scale. Ill-timed or unplanned revelations about one's sexual orientation can result in unemployment, disinheritance, or personal rejection. Thousands of lesbians and gay men, however, can testify that in most instances the experience of coming out to **selected** non-gay relatives, friends, and co-workers has been a **positive** one.

No matter what one's life situation may be, for nearly everyone there are **at least** a few individuals to whom one might come out with positive effects. Such decisions require careful consideration and do involve risks. Usually there are very real benefits in terms of improved communication, deepened mutual understanding, more honest personal relationships, relief from painful fears of eventual rejection, and a very real contribution to **educational dialogue** with non-gay persons about our lives and our rights. This leaflet is aimed at helping **you** make realistic and responsible decisions about coming out to parents, relatives, friends, and other non-gay persons in **your life**.

The Process of Coming Out

"Coming out of the closet" is an on-going issue in the life of virtually **every** gay person. Coming out has to do with how we perceive ourselves, with how we deal with our sexuality, with how we structure our lives, and with how we present ourselves and our loved ones to our families, to our friends, or to the world. There are many stages in the **process** of coming out. Most of us move through that process time and again. Coming out is not simply telling one's parents, joining a gay organization, having a lesbian or gay love affair, or moving to the gay "ghetto" in a large city. Coming out is a **life-long** process by which we constantly deal with the acceptance and integration of our gayness within a partially repressive and hostile society.

Quite understandably, some individuals are very **private** people who consider sexual orientation to be an extremely **personal** matter. But not unlike the heterosexual persons who have no qualms about wearing wedding bands, embracing in public, or discussing a vacation with a loved one during coffee break at the office, **many of us** have come to see that we have both the need and the right to openly and publicly celebrate and share the loving relationships which are part of our lives.

For some lesbians and gay men the process of coming out is a relatively easy one—there never is any great difficulty in recognizing or accepting homosexual feelings. For many others of us the process in its initial stages is often far more painful. We may struggle with very great difficulty for a very long time before we are able to affirm ourselves as gay people, to say nothing of sharing that fact with those whom we love. Unfortunately, there are still some people who live in situations where reality simply demands that their sexual orientation be kept a well-guarded secret.

We live in a society in which we have been consistently indoctrinated with the worst myths, fears, and stereotypes about homosexuality. We were consistently told as young people that it is **NOT OK** to be gay. Indeed our society is structured in a way which often assumes that **everyone** both is and ought to be

heterosexual. Within such a context it is not surprising that **many** people—be they young or old—have experienced the gravest difficulty in accepting their homosexual feelings or orientation. The guilt has been unwarranted. The pain cannot be justified. The occasional suicides represent a tragic fact. **The homophobia which so affects the feelings and behavior of non-gays towards us still has a very damaging effect upon the ways in which we may perceive ourselves.**

Self-Acceptance

The first step in the coming out process is that of moving towards a **recognition** and **acceptance** of one's gayness. Some people become aware of their lesbianism or gayness early in life. Others do not reach that awareness for a long time because of the many social pressures which demand heterosexual conformity. Still others find that they are unable to relate to our society's stereotypes of what gay people are like. Many of us have assumed for a long while that we could not possibly be gay because we did not conform to some popular stereotype. It is no wonder that gay people go through periods of being uncertain about who they really are and about how to integrate their affectional feelings into their lives.

The process of recognizing and accepting one's gayness can be a very lonely experience. But increasingly we have been able to accept our feelings and our gay or lesbian identities more readily. We can see our sexuality as a positive and joyful part of our lives. We can see the **injustice** of the discrimination, fear, and oppression which are a part of our day-to-day experience. We can see the **immorality** in failing to tell young people the truth and the facts about homosexuality. If, like many people who are heterosexual, we have problems in our lives, we can seek professional help to deal with **those** problems rather than being told that we need to change our sexual orientation.

Coming to have positive feelings about one's homosexuality is an essential part of the coming out process. **Until one feels good about being gay, it makes little sense to share the fact of one's sexual orientation with others**—unless they are clearly friends or helping professionals who are **prepared** to help you towards greater self-acceptance. The person who says to a parent, friend, or employer; "I have something horrible I need to tell you about myself," is **not** "coming out." She or he is seeking pity or revealing self-hatred.

Coming Out to Other Gay People

Most people would agree that the **support** of other gay people is an important part of the coming out process. For some, their first sexual experience represents a profoundly important moment in the coming out process. Other individuals have perhaps acted upon their gay feelings long before they were able to clearly identify them as such.

There continue to be some gay people who are very reluctant to share the truth about their sexuality with other gay men and lesbians. In a very few instances their fears and sense of jeopardy may be justified. But one must question when some fearful gay individuals go so far as to participate in the worst "fag or dyke" jokes in the office, to speak out against gay people and our rights at meetings, or to avoid having any gay friends. In the coming out process, **we need to overcome our fears of one another.**

Clearly, each individual has the right to decide how and to what extent—if any—he or she will relate to the gay and lesbian movement, become involved in the gay subculture, or identify publicly or privately with other lesbians and gay men. One does not have to **conform** to any particular stereotypes, fads, or subcultural expectations. One does not have to **expect** that she or he will feel deep bonds of friendship with every gay person one meets. In the coming out process, one does not need to abandon non-gay friends, one's existing lifestyle, or anything else.

Coming out implies making decisions about one's lifestyle and recognizing that each and every individual has both the **right** and the **need** to make such decisions for herself or himself.

But the fact remains that gay and lesbian friends, organizations, church groups, and places have been a **very** important source of support for most of us as we have dealt with the on-going process of coming out. Some gay people in small communities or in rural areas have experienced a particularly painful kind of isolation. Our friendship, regular communications by telephone and letter, and lesbian and gay publications of all kinds bear a particular significance for them as they come out in ways which are appropriate to their special personal situations.

Most gay people are very respectful of the reasons why some people must continue to keep their sexual orientation a very private matter. Most—if not all of us—would find it **unthinkable** to come out on behalf of someone else.

Coming Out to Non-Gay People

Once we have **recognized** and **accepted** our gayness, and have **shared** it with some other gay people, it becomes more realistic and more fruitful to share the fact of our affectional orientation with **non-gay** people in our lives such as parents, relatives, friends, and co-workers.

It would undoubtedly be helpful to share and discuss coming out experiences with other gay people. We can often learn from one another's experiences. Many gay and lesbian organizations devote programs to "coming out issues" from time to time.

A great many people advocate coming out to people **in person.** Others have had very successful experiences coming out through **letters.** Sometimes a letter can be easier on you and may allow the non-gay persons to have their own "shock reactions" in private before you get there. Whether you come out in person or by letter it is important to see it as an **on-going process.** Your relatives or friends will almost certainly have questions and feelings which will require a response.

Prior to actually coming out, many people have found it helpful to drop some hints or to "test the waters." Without explicitly stating you are gay, you can indicate with whom you are spending time or that you are not planning on marriage. You can discuss homosexuality **in a general way** in order to sound out the attitudes of non-gay people. You can let them know that you have lesbian or gay friends who are important to you. Such steps often make the actual revelation of your own gayness **less** unexpected.

Some Suggestions for Coming Out to Parents, Relatives, and Non-Gay Friends

When you do begin to come out to non-gay people, your expenences will probably vary. Sometimes it will go well. Occasionally a relationship will be terminated abruptly or will fade away unexpectedly. From the experiences of many lesbians and gay men, their parents, and friends, we offer a number of **suggestions** about coming out to non-gay people. You need to **evaluate** these suggestions in the light of your own personal **situation** and **needs.**

1. Be clear about your **own feelings** about being gay. If you are still dealing with a lot of guilt or depression, try to get some help in getting over that before coming out to parents or other non-gay people. If you are comfortable with your gayness, those to whom you come out will often sense that fact and be aided in their own renewed acceptance of you.

2. Timing can be very important in coming out. Be aware of the health, mood, priorities, and problems of those with whom you would like to share your sexuality. The mid-life crises of parents, the relationship problems of friends, the business concerns of employers, and countless other factors over which you have **no** control can affect another's receptivity to your revelation.

3. Never come out during an argument. Never use coming out as a weapon. Never encourage a parent to feel guilty for having "caused" your sexual orientation—he or she didn't!

4. When coming out to parents or family try to affirm mutual caring and love before launching into your announcement about your gayness.

5. Be prepared that your revelation may surprise, anger, or upset other people at first. Try not to **react** angrily or defensively. Try to let other people be honest abut their initial feelings even if they are negative. Remember that the initial reaction may not be the long-term one. Ultimately the individual who has really faced and dealt with his or her homophobia may be far more supportive than the person who gives a superficial-liberal expression of support.

6. Emphasize that you are still the same person. You were gay yesterday and will be tomorrow. If you were loving and responsible yesterday, likewise **you will be loving and responsible tomorrow.**

7. Keep lines of communication open with people after you come out to them—even if their response is negative. Respond to their questions and remember that they are probably in the process of **reexamining the myths and stereotypes** about gay people which we all have received from our culture.

8. Be sure that you are well informed about homosexuality. Read some good books about the subject (**See Suggestions for Further Reading!**) and **share them** with individuals to whom you have come out.

9. Encourage your parents or others to whom you come out to meet some of your lesbian and gay friends.

10. Remember that it took many of us gay men and lesbians a very long time to come to terms with our own sexuality and even longer to decide to share the fact with others. When you come out to non-gay people, be prepared to give them time to adjust and to comprehend the new information about you. Don't expect or demand immediate acceptance. Look for **on-going, caring dialogue.**

11. If you are rejected by someone to whom you have come out, **do not lose sight of your own self-worth.** Remember that your coming out was a gift of sharing an important part of yourself which that person has chosen to reject. If rejection does come, consider whether the relationship was really worthwhile. Is any relationship so important that it must be carried on in an atmosphere of dishonesty and hiding? Was the person really **your** friend or simply the friend of someone he or she **imagined** to be you? Remember also that the loss of a friend is not the end of the world. Coming out decisions must be made cautiously, but integrity and self-respect are extremely important in the long run.

12. Remember that the **decision** to come out is **yours.** Don't be guilt tripped into it by people who think that everyone must come out or by snooping people who ask inappropriate questions. You can usually decide when, where, how, and to whom you **wish** to come out. At this stage in our society, full public declarations about one's sexuality are **not** necessarily the best decision for most people.

13. Try not to let your family and close friends find out about your gayness from third parties such as neighbors or the media. Try to tell them **personally** beforehand.

14. If you come out to family members, you might want to

contact: Parents FLAG

(301) 549-2555
(202) 439-FLAG

15. Whenever you come out, **reflect** upon the experience and **learn from it.**

16. Never let yourself be pressured into coming out **before you are ready.** Not by this leaflet. Not by anyone.

17. Coming out is one of the most difficult things we do in our lives. It won't always go well, but it can be a very freeing experience most of the time.

Afterword: The Politics of Coming Out

In this leaflet, we discussed the educational implications of "coming out" for the non-gay recipients of that information. **Coming out also involves our standing up and being counted.** Individuals who are struggling to accept their own gay identities have increasingly diverse and visible role models. Stereotypes become less and less convincing as more of us stand out in the crowd. The gay and lesbian community, as its numbers become more visible, cannot and will not be written off as a small and freakish sector of American society. Already political leaders in a number of cities have indicated that they see and hear us and desire our votes. Our visibility has moved us closer to the protection of our human rights—the right to a job; the right to a place to live; the right to love whomever we choose; the right to be ourselves; the right to speak the truth; and ultimately the right to live in a free country without fear.

AIDS INFORMATION AND RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS: THE MORE YOU KNOW, THE LESS YOU HAVE TO FEAR

AIDS is not the only health problem of gay men, but it certainly is the most devastating. Ignorance seems to be more out of control than the disease, however, and is our worst enemy in the battle against AIDS. By remaining uninformed about AIDS, you could be putting yourself and others unnecessarily at risk. Please use the information and resources listed below: learn how the AIDS virus (HIV) is contracted and how you can prevent its transmission via safer sex practices.

Portions of this chapter have been reprinted from "AIDS: What All Students Should Know" (3rd edition, October, 1985) with the kind permission of the University of Pennsylvania Student Health Service. (C) 1985 The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania

What is AIDS and who gets it?

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a breakdown of the body's immune system, the mechanism which assists people in combatting diseases. AIDS is caused by a virus, the HTLV-III virus [The Human Retrovirus Subcommittee of the International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses has proposed the name Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) for this virus (Science 1986; 232:697)], which destroys certain cells of the immune system. When these cells are not working, the body is left vulnerable to unusual infections and other illnesses, many of which are life-threatening.

So far, people with AIDS have fallen into a few risk groups; about 73 percent of cases reported nationally since AIDS was first spotted in 1979 have been among gay and bisexual men. Intravenous drug users comprise about another 20%. The remainder of cases are blood transfusion recipients, including hemophiliacs, infants born of mothers infected with the virus, and a few female sexual contacts of males infected with the virus. More than 90 percent of people with AIDS have been men. Most of the cases of AIDS in women have occurred among intravenous drug users. There have been no known cases of AIDS among lesbians attributed to sexual tranmission. It is important to note that, with the few exceptions noted above, AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease. No one has contracted the disease through casual or even close daily contact; in fact, family members other than sex partners of people with AIDS have not developed AIDS. Scientists have demonstrated that AIDS is not highly contagious and appropriate changes in one's sexual practices, described later in this pamphlet, should preclude anyone's contracting the disease.

Illnesses associated with HTLV-III [HIV] infection

Infection with the HTLV-III [HIV] virus may cause no symptoms or a combination of general symptoms, known as the AIDS-related complex (ARC), which may include fever, weight loss, diarrhea or enlarged lymph nodes. The most serious manifestation of infection with the virus is AIDS. Because their immunity is impaired, people with AIDS become susceptible to a variety of illneses which are either more severe when seen in people with AIDS or are rarely seen in people with unimpaired immune systems. These include "opportunistic infections," such as Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, chronic cytomegalovirus (CMV), unusually severe shingles and herpes simplex, and certain bacterial infections (including one which causes a form of tuberculosis). Also, Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), a skin cancer, has been associated with AIDS.

Symptoms of AIDS

Symptoms of AIDS may appear as early as a few months after infection with the virus but may not appear for as long as five years or more. Many of the signs and symptoms of AIDS are those of other illnesses as well. While it is important to recognize them and seek medical advice, it is also important not to panic when you spot them. It is not unusual, for example, for college students to have swollen glands and fevers, which may be caused by mononucleosis. A number of other ailments, even stress, may cause symptoms, such as chronic fatigue, which resemble those of AIDS. While there is a test which may determine if you have been infected with the virus, there is no specific test for AIDS. However, if you have any of the following symptoms, be safe and see someone at University Health Services:

- Excessive tiredness or shortness of breath for no apparent reason.
- Periodic or regular fevers over 100° F, shaking, chills, or night sweats lasting for more than a month.
- Weight loss of more than 15 lbs. or 10% of normal body weight in 2 months that is not related to diet or increased activity.
- Unexplained swollen glands (enlarged lymph nodes) with or without pain, usually in the neck, armpits, or groin lasting for more than a month.
- Pink to purple, flat or raised blotches or bumps, usually painless, beneath the skin or on the mucous membranes (mouth, nose, eyelids, or rectum).
- Persistent, unexplained sore throat with white patches in the mouth, or heavy cough.
- Persistent watery diarrhea of unknown cause.
- Easy bruising.
- Unexplained bleeding from any orifice.
- Blurred vision, persistent, severe headaches or memory loss.

Diagnosis of AIDS

The diagnosis of AIDS is not made by a single laboratory test or a single symptom. Rather, your doctor makes a diagnosis on a number

of factors including your past medical history, your sexual practices, evidence of decreased immune response, and findings on the physical examination. A test for antibodies to the HTLV-III [HIV] virus has been developed to screen donated blood and to prevent spread of the virus by blood transfusions. When applied to an individual patient, however, this test is of limited use and is not recommended because:

- the test will not tell you whether you will develop AIDS because only a small percentage of those with a positive test will develop AIDS;
- a negative test does not preclude the possibility of your being able to transmit the virus. This is known as a false negative test;
- a positive test may occur in the absence of past or present infection with the virus. This is known as a false positive test;
- the same changes in sexual practices are recommended immediately whether or not you have been exposed to the virus;
- a positive test in your medical record could be used against you by insurance companies, the military, other government agencies, and potential employers.

Taking preventive measures

It is important that you take measures to reduce the possibility of getting AIDS. This may not be easy; it may mean changing the way you think about sex and your sexual behavior. Don't mistake a recommendation of caution for a condemnation of homosexuality or of sexual expression generally.

Most researchers agree that:

- The exchange of body secretions, especially blood and semen, represents a significant risk. The virus has also been found in saliva and tears, but the risk of transmission from these secretions is believed to be negligible. The virus has not been found in perspiration, urine, or feces.
- Damage of body tissues during sex can expose you to body secretion and allow the virus to enter your bloodstream. Anal intercourse is by far the most risky sexual practice, although other sexual practices are also capable of spreading the virus.
- The virus cannot enter the body through intact skin but must enter through the mucous membranes or an open sore or cut.
- The greater the number of different sexual partners, the greater the risk.

Lessen your risk by:

1) Reducing your number of different sexual partners.
2) Avoiding exchange of body fluids. Use condoms to avoid the exchange of semen.
3) Avoiding damage of body tissues during sex.
4) Asking about the health status of your sex partners.
5) Taking good care of your body (exercising, getting adequate rest and nutrition, and reducing stress whenever possible).
6) Showering before and after sex.

are knowledgeable regarding AIDS diagnosis and advice. If you feel you need counseling, or you just want to talk to someone, both the University and the Baltimore and Washington metropolitan areas have professionals trained and ready to help. You will find their offices and numbers listed below.

All communications will be kept absolutely confidential. Don't be afraid to call these numbers with your questions and concerns - that's why they're here, for YOU.

Resources at JHU

University Health Services/Homewood
Student Health Clinic
(rear basement entrance, Adams House, AMR II)
(301) 338-8270 (M-F 9-4)
(301) 338-8000 or (301) 338-7777 (after-hours emergency)

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

University Health Services/Homewood
Counseling and Psychiatric Services
(The White House)
(301) 338-8278 (M-F 8-6)
(301) 338-8000 or (301) 338-7777 (after-hours emergency)

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

University Health Services/JHMI
Ambulatory Care Service
(Johns Hopkins Internal Medicine Associates, PA/Carnegie 3)
(301) 955-3250 (M-F 8:30-4:30)
(301) 955-2757 (after-hours emergency)

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

7) Eliminating use of illicit drugs, especially poppers (amyl nitrite inhalant) and intravenous drugs.

8) Not sharing toothbrushes, razors, or other objects that might be contaminated with blood.

What friends and roommates of gay men should know about AIDS

Because AIDS has received so much attention, rumors have developed about how the disease spreads and about how susceptible heterosexuals might be. Because this disease has affected gay men, AIDS has been used to reinforce pre-existing homophobic attitudes. In fact, not a single case of AIDS has been attributed to non-intimate contact with an infected individual. The vast majority of gay men do not have AIDS. You cannot get AIDS from sitting next to a gay person in class, from swimming at a public pool, from eating with your gay friends, or from sharing a bathroom with your gay roommate.

Because of the concern about this disease, caused in part by its many "unknowns," people who previously considered themselves accepting of other lifestyles are afraid to associate with their gay friends. There is no medical reason for this. If you have questions about AIDS, feel free to call University Health Services (or any of the resources listed below) yourself and find out more. And be supportive of gay friends who are, of course, concerned about AIDS.

What if a friend has AIDS?

People with AIDS need the same kind of support you have always given friends. They are likely to feel isolated, and you can help them, socially and psychologically, by continuing to share activities and feeling free to talk as you normally would. At the same time, be sensible: If you aren't feeling well yourself, don't expose friends with AIDS to what could be a dangerous illness for them.

Health care students and others in health care settings

To date the risk to health care workers from exposure to the AIDS virus in caring for patients with AIDS has been shown to be minimal, assuming that normal infection control guidelines for diseaes such as Hepatitis B are followed. The AIDS virus is inactivated by common household cleaning agents such as bleach, isopropyl and ethyl-propyl alcohol. If you have questions, University Health Services (or any of the resources listed below) is prepared to answer them.

What to do if you think you might have AIDS

First of all, don't panic, and don't try to make your own diagnosis. Call the Homewood Student Health Clinic (301-338-8270) or JHMI University Health Services (301-955-3250) and set up an appointment with a doctor. University Health Services personnel are sensitive to the needs and concerns of the gay community on campus and

University Health Services/JHMI
Student Mental Health Service
(Carnegie 3)
(301) 955-3246 (M-F 8:30-4:30)
(301) 955-5964 (after-hours emergency)

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

APTT-A Place To Talk
The Johns Hopkins University Peer Counseling Center
(Room 0212, basement, AMR II, Homewood)
TalkLine (301) 338-8001 Sun-Thu, 7 pm - 1 am

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

Baltimore Resources

HERO
Health Education Resource Organization
Medical Arts Building
101 W. Read St.
Suite 819
Baltimore, MD 21201
Hotlines: (301) 945-AIDS (in Baltimore)
(800) 638-6252 (toll-free in MD)

"We want you to know more about AIDS." HERO is Maryland's non-profit community AIDS project, funded in part by the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the City of Baltimore Department of Health. HERO offers education, counseling, up-to-date information, referral, literature, financial assistance, legal advocacy, public assistance, medical assistance, public information, and a speakers' bureau - all of which are concerned with educating and assisting the public on matters pertaining to AIDS. All of HERO's services are provided without charge.

Pamphlets and literature are available on safe sex practices, among other topics. Support group for persons with AIDS Tuesdays at 7:30 pm (call HERO Hotline for location). Free condoms are available at HERO's offices M-F 9-5 and Sat. noon-5.

SHARE
Study to Help the AIDS Research Effort

The Johns Hopkins University's very own AIDS research project, a cooperative effort of The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, the University of Maryland at Baltimore, the City of Baltimore Department of Health, the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore. Screening, testing, treatment, and research at JHMI. Principal investigators: Dr. B. Frank Polk, Dr. Thomas Quinn, and Ms. Robin Fox.

GLCCB Clinic
of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore
(241 W. Chase St., 3rd floor)
(301) 837-2050

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "Health Care". HIV anonymous testing Tuesdays and Thursdays 5-10 pm (call for appointment 3-10 pm, (301) 837-2051). Free condoms available Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays 6-9 pm.

The Chase-Brexton Clinic
of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore
241 W. Chase St.
3rd floor
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 837-2050
Wednesday evenings
by appointment or physician referral only

The Chase-Brexton Clinic provides medical consultation, evaluation, and follow-up to persons with confirmed exposure to HIV.

Washington Resources

Whitman-Walker Clinic
2335 18th St., NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 332-5295

Whitman-Walker AIDS programs
(202) 332-5939 AIDS Program for Persons With AIDS
(202) 332-AIDS AIDS InfoLine 11 am - 10 pm
(202) 332-EXAM for HIV-antibody testing Weds. 7:30 PM

National Resources

"AIDS 800"
1-800-221-7044 M-F 3-9 pm, EST

"AIDS 800" is the national, toll-free, confidential hotline for AIDS counseling, information, and referral. A service of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force's Fund for Human Dignity/National Gay and Lesbian CrisisLine.

United States Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
AIDS Hotlines
1-800-342-AIDS (tape, 24 hours)
1-800-447-AIDS (staffed)

reprinted with permission,
Health Education Resource
Organization

GUIDELINES FOR RISK REDUCTION

AIDS (the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is caused by a virus called HTLV-III. One of the ways that this virus is spread is through sexual contact.

At present, AIDS is seen most frequently in certain groups of people. These groups are called **"risk groups."** They are:

Males who have had sex with other males...and their male and female sexual partners

Drug users who use and share needles... and their sexual partners

Hemophiliacs...and their sexual partners

Haitians who have come to the U.S. since 1978... and their sexual partners

People with confirmed positive HTLV-III antibody tests...and their sexual partners

WHAT IS "SAFE SEX"?

"Safe sex" is the way to manage your sex life so that you have the least risk of exposure to HTLV-III. There are two main ideas to "safe sex":

Limit the number of your sex partners. It's best to have sex with only one person—one who only has sex with you.

Avoid exposure to your partner's body fluids and wastes (including blood, menstrual blood, semen, saliva, urine, and feces.)

CAN YOU PLEASE BE MORE SPECIFIC?

To help you get a clearer picture of what safe sex is, we've put into three groups specific sex practices that some people use. These groups are: Safe Acts, Acts of Unknown Risk, and Dangerous Acts. You should avoid all dangerous acts.

Group I: SAFE ACTS

Romance, hugging, caressing, fondling, cuddling, massage;
Fantasy, movies, pictures, mirrors, etc.;

Kissing on dry parts of the skin (such as the cheek, hand, or skin which doesn't have cuts or wounds);

Mutual masturbation without direct contact of semen.

Group II: ACTS OF UNKNOWN RISK

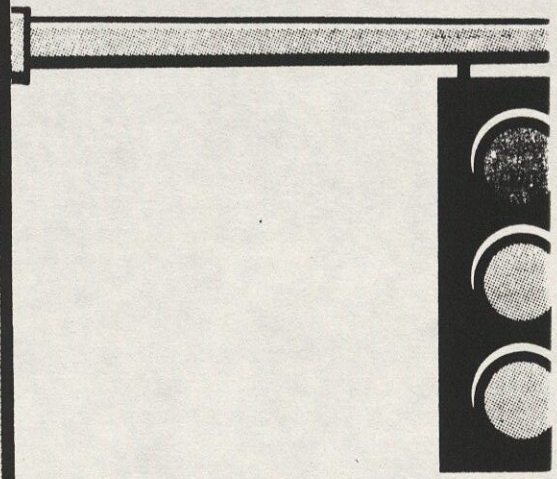
Open mouth kissing ("French kissing");

Protected intercourse where a rubber (condom) is used. If you have rectal intercourse, use clean, water-soluable lubricant in a squeeze bottle or tube. Don't use Crisco or Vaseline oranything you have to dip out of a jar;

Protected intercourse using spermicidal (contraceptive) jelly containing nonoxynol-9. Some labor-

Protected oral sex where a rubber is used;

"Watersports" (urine on skin or mouth).



FOR SAFE SEX, YOU SHOULD ABSOLUTELY AVOID ALL DANGEROUS ACTS (GROUP III)

GROUP III. DANGEROUS ACTS

Unprotected (no rubber used) vaginal intercourse with a partner who is in a risk group (probably of especially high risk to both sexes during the menstrual period);

Unprotected (no rubber used) rectal intercourse (you put your penis into your partner's rectum or he does it to you);

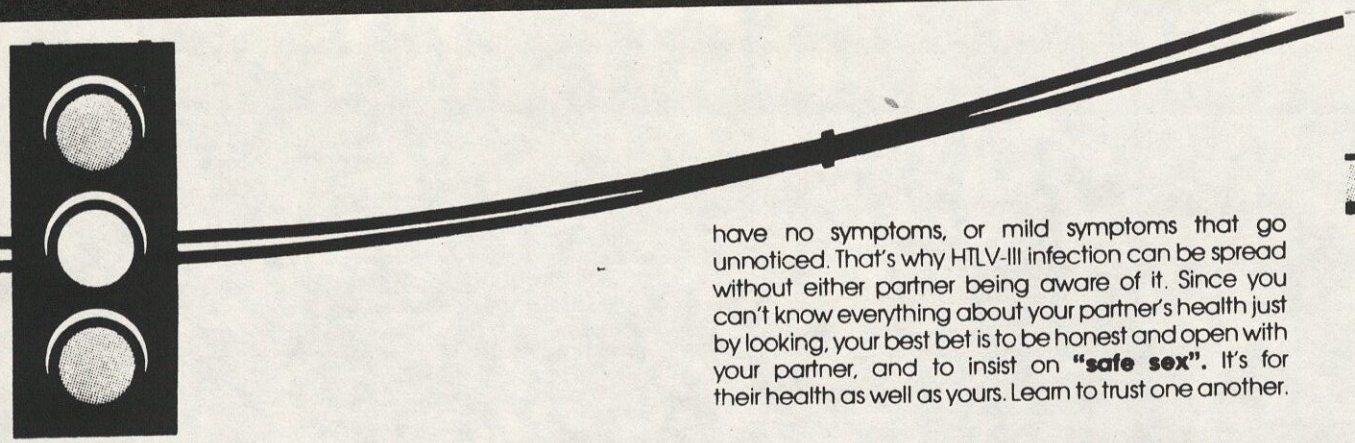
Unprotected vaginal, oral, or rectal intercourse where the man withdraws before ejaculating

"Fisting" (putting your hand or fist in someone's rectum or vagina or letting the other person do it to you);

Oral sex;

Oral-anal contact (also called "rimming");

Sharing sexual aids such as dildoes, vibrators, or needles.



WHAT ABOUT PREGNANCY?

If you or your partner is now pregnant, discuss your risk for HTLV-III infection with your doctor **IMMEDIATELY.**

If you're thinking about becoming pregnant, you should probably wait until more is known about your specific risk of being infected with HTLV-III. The reason for waiting is this: If an infected women gets pregnant, her baby could develop HTLV-III infection. If a woman or sex partner is in a risk group, the couple should use effective birth control to postpone pregnancy until more is known.

IS IT ALWAYS GOING TO BE LIKE THIS?

It will be until either a vaccine or treatment is available for HTLV-III infection. Until then, people in high risk groups and people with antibody to HTLV-III should do everything in their power to live full lives without getting or spreading HTLV-III. Your health and the health of others are much too important to take any chances just because "safe sex" was too much trouble.

HOW IS HTLV-III (THE AIDS VIRUS) SPREAD DURING SEX?

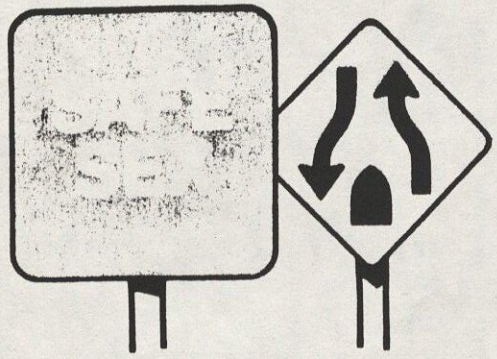
The virus that causes AIDS has been found in "body fluids." These include blood, semen, and saliva. It may also be in body wastes like menstrual blood, urine, and feces. During sexual contact, people frequently expose each other to these body fluids and wastes. If one person has the virus, the other could catch it.

HOW CAN I TELL IF MY SEX PARTNER HAS HTLV-III?

You can't at present. Most people infected with HTLV-III have no symptoms, or mild symptoms that go unnoticed. That's why HTLV-III infection can be spread without either partner being aware of it. Since you can't know everything about your partner's health just by looking, your best bet is to be honest and open with your partner, and to insist on **"safe sex".** It's for their health as well as yours. Learn to trust one another.

DOES "SAFE SEX" MEAN THAT I HAVE TO GIVE UP SEX ENTIRELY?

No, you don't have to give up sex–just certain sex practices that increase your risk of HTLV-III infection (and other sexually transmitted diseases). At first, making changes in your sex habits may seem strange. But many people have found that sex can still be great--without certain dangerous sex acts.



Development of this pamphlet was a collaborative effort by:

Baltimore City Health Department, Bureau of Disease Control
Baltimore HERO (Health Education Resource Organization)
Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Disease Control and Epidemiology

HERO
Health Education Resource Organization
945-AIDS 1-800-638-6252

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BOOKSTORES

Baltimore

Lambda Rising/Baltimore
241 W. Chase St. (lower level, GLCCB)
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 234-0069
hours: 11 am - 8 pm every day

"The bookstore that celebrates the gay experience." Books, newspapers, magazines, gifts. Academic books, fiction, art books, books on many other subjects for gay men and lesbians and their friends. A smaller-scale version of their DC store. If they don't have what you need here, they can order it for you from their "Whole Gay Catalog".

31st Street Bookstore
425 E. 31st St.
Baltimore, MD 21218
(301) 243-3131
hours: 10:30 am - 6:30 pm M-F
10:00 am - 5:00 pm Sat

Nonsexist, children's, political, women's, and gay and lesbian books, cards, records, and gifts. An information and resource center. There is a community bulletin board in the store. Several out-of-town gay newspapers are available here.

Book Fair
3121 St. Paul St.
Baltimore, MD 21218
(301) 235-6296

A very limited selection of gay magazines and books (such as The Advocate, the national gay newsmagazine) - right near campus.

Waldenbooks
33 S. Charles St.
Baltimore, MD
(301) 837-1121

A mainstream bookstore with (surprise, surprise!) very well-stocked gay studies and women's studies sections.

Washington

Lambda Rising/Washington
1625 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 462-6969
to order books by phone (you need a credit card): 1-800-621-6969
hours: 10 am - 8 pm every day

Located just off Dupont Circle, Lambda Rising is one of the largest gay and lesbian bookstores in the country. Books, magazines, and gifts for gay men and lesbians. The store's personnel are very knowledgeable about gay Washington and are a great source of information. There is a community bulletin board in the store.

Lammas (2 locations)

on Dupont Circle: 1426 21st St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 775-8218

on Capitol Hill: 321 7th St., SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 546-7292

hours: 11 am - 6 pm Mon, Tue, Wed, Fri
11 am - 7 pm Thu
10 am - 6 pm Sat
1 pm - 5 pm Sun

Lammas is DC's lesbian bookstore, with women's books and more: women's music, cards, and gifts, and a community resource center.

COMMUNITY CENTERS AND SWITCHBOARDS

Baltimore

The Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore
building: 241 W. Chase St.
Baltimore, MD 21201
mailing address: Box 22575
Baltimore, MD 21203
office: (301) 837-5445 M-F 10 am - 5 pm
switchboard: (301) 837-8888
clinic: (301) 837-2050

GLCCB houses offices and provides meeting space for many religious, social, political, special interest, and health organizations, services, and social events for lesbians and gay men. It also houses the GLCCB Clinic (for gay men), the Lesbian Health Service, and the Chase-Brexton Clinic (for those with confirmed HIV exposure). GLCCB offers numerous opportunities for volunteer work within Baltimore's gay community (they just love JHU students). Call for further information. Memberships $10/year. GLCCB publishes The Baltimore Gay Paper.

Women's Growth Center of Baltimore

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "Women's Resources".

The Gay and Lesbian Switchboard of Baltimore
(301) 837-8888
hours: Wed-Sun 4:30 pm - 10:30 pm
Mon and Tue 7:30 pm - 10:30 pm

Phone peer counseling, a supportive ear, and tons of information and referral on Baltimore gay and lesbian community events and resources. Roommate referral service available (there is a fee).

Washington

The Gay Community Center of Washington
1638 R St., NW
Suite 2
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 232-7103 (eves.)
(202) 265-3286 TTY

Sponsors a variety of programs.

Washington Area Women's Center

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "Women's Resources".

Gay and Lesbian Switchboard of Washington
(202) 387-4348
hours: 7:30 pm - 10:30 pm

Information on bars, roommate referrals, etc. TTY available.

Gay and Lesbian Hotline of the Whitman-Walker Clinic
(202) 833-3234
hours: 7:00 pm - 11:00 pm

Switchboard and referral service.

COUNSELING

University Health Services and the Gay and Lesbian Switchboard can make referrals to sensitive private practitioners.

Resources at JHU

University Health Services/Homewood
Counseling and Psychiatric Services
(The White House)
(301) 338-8278 (M-F 8-6)
(301) 338-8000 or (301) 338-7777 (after-hours emergency)

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

University Health Services/JHMI
Student Mental Health Service
(Carnegie 3)
(301) 955-3246 (M-F 8:30-4:30)
(301) 955-5964 (after-hours emergency)

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

APTT-A Place To Talk
The Johns Hopkins University Peer Counseling Center
(Room 012, basement, AMR II, Homewood)
TalkLine (301) 338-8001 Sun-Thu, 7 pm - 1 am

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University". Gay peer counselors are available on campus! Just ask when you call the TalkLine.

Baltimore

Gay Counseling Service
of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore
call switchboard (301) 837-8888 for appointment

Short-term professional counseling for gay men and women.

Washington

Gay Men's Counseling Collective
Box 4941
Washington, DC 20008
(202) 265-6495
hours: Tue-Fri and Sun 7:30 pm - 10:30 pm

Free individual, couple, and group counseling for gay men; both professional and peer counseling are available.

Whitman-Walker Clinic Programs
2335 18th St., NW
Washington, DC 20009

Counseling Group
(202) 332-5295
Men and women. Peer counseling and referrals.

Lesbian Resource and Counseling Center
(202) 332-5935
Wed 7-10 pm
Support groups, health counseling, medical services.

HEALTH CARE

(See also "AIDS Information and Resources for Students: The More You Know, The Less You Have To Fear")

The hysteria surrounding the AIDS crisis has masked other health concerns of the gay community. However, we have to be aware of other threats to our health. Other sexually transmitted diseases that are more common among the gay male student population than in the non-gay male student population are: syphilis, gonorrhea, several types of gastrointestinal infection, and, in particular, Hepatitis B. Lesbians, as a group, do not appear to be at increased risk for any health problems that are not seen in the general student population.

In the gay male student population, Hepatitis B is seen far more frequently than is AIDS. Hepatitis B can be fatal and is 100% preventable by vaccination. A safe, effective vaccination is available at University Health Services and costs $100 for a series of three injections. The vaccine is expensive, but one certainly cannot put a price on one's life, and $100 is a bargain compared to hospital bills. Screening and treatment for other sexually transmitted diseases are also available through University Health Services.

Resources at JHU

University Health Services/Homewood
Student Health Clinic
(rear basement entrance, Adams House, AMR II)
(301) 338-8270 (M-F 9-4)
(301) 338-8000 or (301) 338-7777 (after-hours emergency)

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

University Health Services/JHMI
Ambulatory Care Service
(Johns Hopkins Internal Medicine Associates, PA/Carnegie 3)
(301) 955-3250 (M-F 8:30-4:30)
(301) 955-2757 (after-hours emergency)

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

Washington

Whitman-Walker Clinic Programs
2335 18th St., NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 332-5295

The Whitman-Walker Clinic is an umbrella group in DC for gay and lesbian health resources of all kinds, including a comprehensive AIDS program, peer and professional counseling programs, programs for substance abusers, and clinical health services for gay men and lesbians.

Gay Men's VD Clinic
(202) 332-7114
Tue and Thu 6:00 pm - 7:30 pm
Sat 11:00 am - 1:00 pm
Treatment and testing for STD's.

Lesbian Resource and Counseling Center
(202) 332-5935
Wed 7:00 pm - 10:00 pm
Support groups, health counseling, medical services.

Baltimore

GLCCB Clinic
of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore
241 W. Chase St.
3rd floor
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 837-2050

The GLCCB Clinic is staffed by health care professionals sensitive to the needs of the gay community. Sexually transmitted diseases clinic Tuesdays and Thursdays 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm. HIV anonymous testing Tuesdays and Thursdays 5 - 10 pm (call for appointment 3 - 10 pm (301) 837-2051). Free condoms available Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays 6 - 9 pm.

Lesbian Health Service
of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore
241 W. Chase St.
3rd floor
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 837-2050
Tuesdays 6:30 - 8:30 pm

The clinic is staffed by health professionals sensitive to the needs of lesbians.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

So, you think you're the only person with same sex-oriented feelings at JHU and you're absolutely convinced that there are no services available here to help you find happiness and fulfillment? WRONG! Read on:

JHU Gay and Lesbian Organizations

The Johns Hopkins University Gay and Lesbian Alliance
c/o Student Activities Office, Levering Hall, Homewood
contacts: Adam Lowe (301) 235-1303
David Horowitz (301) 889-0935
April Atencio (301) 433-1495

GALA, based on the Homewood Campus, supports the needs of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students, faculty, and staff of the School of Arts and Sciences, the G.W.C. Whiting School of Engineering, and the School of Continuing Studies. GALA sponsors films, speakers, social events, forums, education, and outreach. GALA cosponsors activities with other JHU organizations. The Alliance is the host for a weekly University-Wide Lesbian and Gay Discussion Group that is cosponsored by several other University organizations. GALA hosts the annual Baltimore Area Gay and Lesbian Students (BAGLS) Conference each spring. The organization is a member of the Student Activities Commission. Regular meetings the first Tuesday of every month at 5:00 pm (check "Campus Notes" in the News-Letter for locations and changes). FIRST MEETING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1986, 5:00 PM, GARRETT ROOM, Q-LEVEL, MILTON S. EISENHOWER LIBRARY. Meetings are confidential, don't worry.

Gertrude Stein Medical Society
c/o GLCCB Clinic
241 W. Chase St., 3rd floor
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 837-2050
contact: David Horowitz (301) 889-0935

Serving the needs of gay, lesbian, and bisexual members of The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions community (including Housestaff of The Johns Hopkins Hospital and students, faculty, and staff of the Schools of Medicine, Hygiene and Public Health, and Nursing) as well as members of the staffs of other area hospitals, the Gertrude Stein Medical Society meets regularly on the second Tuesday of every month (the men and women usually meet separately). A large number of the Society's members are volunteers on the staffs of the GLCCB Clinic and the Lesbian Health Service of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of

Baltimore.

The organization takes its name from our illustrious almost-alumna of the School of Medicine (she declined to fulfill her requirements during the last semester of her fourth year, and, therefore, did not receive her M.D., instead leaving Baltimore to go off to Paris and bake brownies with Alice B. Toklas). As well, there exist gay and lesbian caucuses within the American Medical Students' Association (LGBPM - Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual People in Medicine Task Force of AMSA) and the American Public Health Association (LGCPHW - Lesbian and Gay Caucus of Public Health Workers).

Peabody Gay and Lesbian Student Union
c/o Student Activities
Peabody Institute of The Johns Hopkins University
1 E. Mount Vernon Place
Baltimore, MD 21202

PGLSU serves the needs of gay, lesbian, and bisexual students, faculty and staff of the Peabody Institute. PGLSU cosponsors events with other JHU organizations.

University-Wide Lesbian and Gay Discussion Group
contacts: David Horowitz (301) 889-0935
Chris Clotworthy (301) 752-8482

Cosponsored by The Johns Hopkins University Gay and Lesbian Alliance, the Gertrude Stein Medical Society, and the Peabody Gay and Lesbian Student Union (in conjunction with A Place To Talk, University Health Services/Homewood, the Office of the Chaplain, and the M. Carey Thomas Feminist Alliance), this group meets weekly, Tuesday evenings 7:00 pm - 8:30 pm at Homewood (the location varies from week to week; please call for more information), for the purpose of discussion and sharing. The group provides a warm, understanding, and confidential environment in which one can feel free to discuss issues that are of concern. The discussion group is ongoing (started in July, 1986) and free, and all interested students, faculty, and staff of all JHU divisions, as well as members of the community at large, are welcome to join the group at any time.

JHU Counseling and Health Care Resources

APTT - A Place To Talk
The Johns Hopkins University Peer Counseling Center
Box 2324/AMR
The Johns Hopkins University
3400 N. Charles St.

Notice Regarding Confidentiality of Records

All communications between the student and University Health Services personnel are strictly confidential. No information concerning the student is discussed with other doctors, given to friends, parents, University administration, professors, insurance companies, or potential employers without the permission of the student-patient.

University Health Services encourages students to notify their parents of any illnesses or accidents other than routine or minor ones. The staff of the Student Health Clinic will not notify parents or family physicians of any illnesses without first discussing the situation with the student.

University Health Services/Homewood
Counseling and Psychiatric Services
office: The White House
hours: 8:00 am - 6:00 pm, M - F
phone: (301) 338-8278/8279
after-hours emergency and on-call service (evenings, weekends, and holidays): call 338-7777 or 338-8000 and ask for the on-call UHS Counseling and Psychiatric Services staff member

Counseling and Psychiatric Services offers the services of five full-time and forty part-time mental health professionals, many of whom are very sensitive to and supportive of gay and lesbian issues. Services offered include counseling, short- and long-term individual therapy, psychoanalysis, short- and long-term group therapy, couple and family counseling and therapy, drug therapy, biofeedback therapy, and discussion groups on various topics (some examples of groups that are currently offered or have been offered in the past: gay/lesbian issues, assertiveness training, eating disorders, alcoholism, drug abuse, stress management, relaxation, women's issues - topics vary from semester to semester).

All full-time JHU students are entitled to ten free visits per academic year (7/1 - 6/30); visits in excess of ten per year are charged on a sliding fee scale basis. Confidentiality is assured.

Notice Regarding Confidentiality of Records

All communications between the student and University Health Services personnel are strictly confidential. No information concerning the student is discussed with other doctors, given to friends, parents, University administration, professors, insurance companies, or potential employers without the permission of the student-patient.

University Health Services/JHMI
Ambulatory Care Service
Johns Hopkins Internal Medicine Associates, P.A.

Baltimore, MD 21218
office: Room 0212, basement, Alumni Memorial Residence II, Homewood
hours: Sunday - Thursday, 7 pm - 1 am
Open during the academic year, including Reading Period and Final Examinations Period. Closed during Intersession and Summer Term.
phone: (301) 338-8001, TalkLine
(301) 338-8456, all other business and information

APTT is a student-run peer counseling service providing free counseling for everyday problems, information, and referral. We are a group of about forty student volunteers who are here to listen to whatever you want to talk about, be it school hassles, personal difficulties, roommates, relationships, anything. APTT's student-counselors have been selected for their sensitivity and trained to help people with their difficulties (including becoming more comfortable with one's sexual orientation) in the most fundamental and constructive way possible - by listening nonjudgmentally. APTT welcomes students from all JHU divisions, and all calls and visits are kept strictly confidential. Gay peer counselors are available on request. Feel free to stop in and see us or call our TalkLine!

University Health Services/Homewood
Student Health Clinic
office: rear basement entrance, Adams House, AMR II
hours: 9:00 am - 4:30 pm, M - F
phone: (301) 338-8270/8271/8272
after-hours emergency and on-call service (evenings, weekends, and holidays): call 338-7777 or 338-8000 and ask for the on-call UHS Student Health Clinic physician

The Student Health Clinic provides free preventive and emergency care to full-time students. Services include outpatient care, routine laboratory testing, minor surgical procedures, comprehensive gynecological care, immunizations for foreign travel, routine vaccinations, sports physicals, and contraceptive planning. Dental and optical services are not provided. The staff of the Student Health Clinic consists of physicians, nurse-practitioners, and nurse-midwives. The Clinic staff will make referrals to private specialists (UHS must make the referral in order for you to be eligible for a $15.00 discount).

Information and counseling on AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases and safe sex practices is available from the staff of the Clinic, who are well-informed on issues regarding AIDS and are participating on a University-Wide AIDS Task Force that has been established by the Office of the Dean for Homewood Administration (Robert Welch). A selection of condoms are available for sale at the Student Health Clinic, $1.00 per dozen. Hepatitis B vaccinations and testing are available from the Clinic, as are screening and treatment for other STD's.

Parents FLAG
Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gay Men
Baltimore Chapter
P.O. Box 1166
Sykesville, MD 21784
Baltimore HelpLine (301) 549-2555
contacts: June Horner, (301) 795-2418
David Horowitz, (301) 889-0935
regular meetings: first Sunday of every month 2:30 - 4:30 pm
Conference Room A, Levering Hall, JHU Homewood

The National Federation of PFLAG, Inc. is a national organization of local support groups for parents, other family members, and friends of lesbians and gay men. PFLAG builds bridges between lesbians and gay men and their families. The organization is a major source of information, advocacy, and support on issues relating to homosexuality. It has as its goals 1) to help parents understand, support, and accept a gay child or children, 2) to educate and to change societal attitudes concerning homosexuality, and 3) to work to secure civil and human rights for gay men and lesbians and to speak out against silence. PFLAG is committed to help change attitudes and to create an environment of understanding so that gay children can live with dignity and respect.

Both gay people and their parents, friends, and other family members are invited to attend our meetings. PFLAG/Baltimore is presently a subsidiary of PFLAG of the Washington Metropolitan Area and is in the process of establishing itself as an independent chapter (come to our meetings -- you need our support and we need your support!). PFLAG/Baltimore is cosponsored by the Office of the Chaplain, The Johns Hopkins University.

For information regarding DC area meetings, write
P.O. Box 3533
Silver Spring, MD 20901
or call our DC area HelpLine -- (202) 439-FLAG

Parents FLAG of the Washington Metropolitan Area, Inc. is a non-profit, tax-exempt, volunteer, community-based organization of parents, other relatives, and friends of gay persons, not affiliated with any political, religious, ethnic, or economic group. Its purpose is to help families confidentially, as well as the community, to understand homosexuality. The Washington Area Chapter belongs to the National Federation Parents FLAG, Inc. Membership is open to all.

For further information regarding chapters throughout the US, please feel free to call one of the phone contacts listed above.

office: Carnegie 3, The Johns Hopkins Hospital
hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm, M - F
phone: (301) 955-3250
after-hours emergency and on-call service (evenings, weekends, and holidays): call 955-2757 and ask for the UHS physician on-call

University Health Services/JHMI
Student Mental Health Service
office: Carnegie 3, The Johns Hopkins Hospital
hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm, M - F
phone: (301) 955-3246
after-hours emergency and on-call service (evenings, weekends, and holidays): call 955-5964 and ask for the Emergency Room Psychiatrist on-call

University Health Services/The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions provides comprehensive ambulatory medical services and mental health services to all full-time students and fellows of JHMI and their dependents. Services include adult medical care, 24-hour emergency medical care, specialist referrals, routine eye exams, diagnostic studies, gynecological and obstetric care, pediatric medical and mental health care, immunizations, and adult mental health care (eight visits/year free). Dental care is not included.

Notice Regarding Confidentiality of Records

Records of visits to UHS and the Student Mental Health Service are kept separately from the main medical records, and the confidentiality of those records is protected to the full extent of the law. Communications between physician and patient and therapist and client are kept in the strictest confidence.

Other JHU Organizations

Office of the Chaplain
Levering Hall, Homewood
(301) 338-8188/9
Gretchen Van Utt, Chaplain
Bill Tiefenwerth, Assistant

The non-denominational Office of the Chaplain has functioned for the past thirty years as a center for students concerned with a variety of social, personal, and religious issues as well as a clearinghouse for various community-related and volunteer activities. Included among the activities sponsored by the Office of the Chaplain are the weekly university-wide lesbian and gay discussion group and the Baltimore Chapter of Parents FLAG (Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gay Men), which also holds its meetings on the Homewood Campus.

JHU Women's Resources

The M. Carey Thomas Feminist Alliance
c/o Student Activities Office, Levering Hall, Homewood
office: Levering Hall, Student Activities Office lobby
phone: (301) 338-7681
contact: Miriam Reumann, (301) 889-7851

The Feminist Alliance sponsors speakers, reproductive rights committee, clinic defense at Planned Parenthood of Maryland, volunteer programs with the House of Ruth (a shelter for battered women), pot luck dinners, films, consciousness-raising, and safety programs. A cosponsor of the weekly university-wide lesbian and gay discussion group.

The Coalition for Women at Hopkins
contacts: Laura Irenze (301) 235-0579
Norma Moruzzi (301) 243-4459
regular meetings: Thursdays, 12:30 pm, Conference Room A, Levering Hall, Homewood (bring lunch)

The Coalition for Women at Hopkins is a broadly-based organization of undergraduate and graduate students, professional and support staff, faculty, and spouses committed to equal status and treatment for women and men at JHU. Issues addressed at weekly meetings are brought by those women and men who attend.

Since the Report of the Deans' Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women appeared in the Spring of 1985, none of its recommendations has been implemented fully. The legitimate concerns and grievances of women at Hopkins are slow to be recognized. Our purpose is to continue to engage in constructive dialogue with university administrators in an effort to keep attention focused on these issues and to further the above stated goals.

Susan K. Boswell
Special Assistant to the Associate Dean of Students
for Women's Issues
c/o Chris Colombo
Associate Dean of Students
Levering Hall
(301) 338-8208

Francine Z. Ashby
Special Assistant to the Dean for Homewood Administration
for Minority Issues
c/o Robert Welch
Dean for Homewood Administration
Merryman Hall
(301) 338-7875

JHU Resources: Violence and Sexual Harassment

Yvonne Theodore
University Affirmative Action Officer
Garland Hall
(301) 338-8075

The Informal Advisers' Network at Homewood
see "Sexual Harassment" brochure, next page.

Sexual Harassment

What is Sexual Harassment?

Sexual harassment is

- The use of a person's acceptance of requests for sexual favors, or refusal to accept such requests, as a basis for making employment or academic decisions about that person.
- The creation of a hostile or intimidating academic or work environment because of unwanted comments or actions of a sexual nature.

Sexual harassment can take many forms, ranging in degree of severity from sexual teasing or jokes or casual physical contact through demands for sexual favors. Here are some examples:

- Your instructor offers you a better grade, extra help, or academic opportunity in return for your granting him or her sexual favors, or threatens to give you a lower grade if you refuse.
- Your supervisor makes repeated sexual comments to you or asks you questions of a sexual nature which interfere with your work.
- You make no secret of your homosexual preferences, yet you don't impose your beliefs on others. Nonetheless, you find yourself the target of continuing verbal abuse and insult referring to your homosexuality.
- Your co-worker keeps making sexual advances to you, even resorting to physical contact, all of which you find offensive.

Sexual harassment in any form is inappropriate and is prohibited by law and by University policy. A University student or employee is liable for discipline if found to have engaged in sexual harassment.

What can you do if you have been sexually harassed?

Seek Advice: Part of the problem with sexual harassment is the secrecy that surrounds it. Victims of sexual harassment often feel embarrassed, confused or even guilty about it and often do not wish to discuss it with anyone. Seeking the advice of another person, however, is often helpful in evaluating the situation clearly. If you are sexually harassed, you may wish to talk with a close friend, a fellow student or co-worker, or you may wish to consult with someone on the faculty or in the administration or staff whom you trust. The University encourages you to take advantage of the counseling services at the White House (ext. 8278), of the advisers in the Dean of Students' office (ext. 8208), or of the Affirmative Action Office (ext. 8075).

In addition to these possible advisers, an informal network of people specially trained in issues related to sexual harassment has been formed on the Homewood campus. Members of the network have been drawn from staff, administration, and faculty. Their names, addresses and phone numbers are listed on the back of this brochure. They are available to talk with you and to help you decide what to do. Your conversations with them will be held in strictest confidence.

Take Action: There are a number of actions you may take if you believe you have been subjected to sexual harassment. You may wish to file a formal complaint at once. You may do so by consulting the head of your department or office, a dean or the director of the division you work in, or by contacting the University's Affirmative Action Officer, Yvonne Theodore (276 Garland Hall, ext. 8075). Ms. Theodore is herself a trained counselor of victims of sexual harassment and is also responsible for investigating charges of sexual harassment and recommending appropriate disciplinary action.

If you prefer a less formal procedure, you may directly address the person who has harassed you, describing what has offended you and making clear that you do not intend to stand for it. This may halt the offensive behavior, particularly if the person who offended you was unaware of just how insulting or suggestive his or her behavior appeared.

Why bother?

Since sexual harassment is a distasteful subject, you may be inclined to ignore it when it occurs. But you are entitled to live, work and study in an atmosphere free of such intrusions. Refusal to tolerate sexual harassment is an assertion of your rights as a member of the University community. It is also a way of helping the community rid itself of this unacceptable—and illegal—behavior.

The University's policy

The University's policy of providing equal opportunity to faculty, students and staff insists that present and prospective members of the University community be judged solely on the basis of credentials and academic or job performance. Sexual harassment is inimical to an appropriate working and learning environment and will not be tolerated. Sexual favors may not be required either explicitly or implicitly as a condition of an individual's academic progress or employment. Sexual conduct or conduct with sexual overtones which unreasonably interferes with an individual's academic or work performance or which creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive learning or working environment is prohibited. The University will promptly investigate complaints of sexual harassment and, when necessary, will institute disciplinary proceedings against the offending individual. Complaints of sexual harassment may be brought to the heads of departments, the dean or director of a division, or the University's Affirmative Action Officer, Yvonne Theodore, 276 Garland Hall, ext. 8075. Problems of this nature will be treated in a confidential manner.

If you are assaulted

If you are sexually assaulted or raped you should immediately contact campus security (ext. 7777) or, if you are off campus, the police. Seek medical attention. Local hospitals and the police have victim assistance programs to help the sexual assault victim deal with the stress resulting from the assault, the investigation, and prosecution of the crime. Professional counseling services are also available on campus at the White House (ext. 8278).

Members of the Informal Advisers' Network at Homewood:

Susan Broadbent
Director, Student Financial Services
319 Latrobe Hall, 338-8724

Senora DeCosta
Coordinator, Part-Time Engineering Programs
161 Merryman Hall, 338-7128

Neil Hertz
Professor, Humanities Center
112A Gilman Hall, 338-7621

Ru Chih Huang
Professor, Biology Department
Biology West, 338-7328

Claire King
Mental Health Counselor
White House, 338-8728

Lieselotte E. Kurth
Professor, German Department
242 Gilman Hall, 338-7512

Kathy McCarron
Personnel/Payroll Records Supervisor
146 Garland Hall, 338-8039

Andrea Perry
Director, Residential Life
Alumni Memorial Dorms, 338-8282

Martha Roseman
Assistant Dean
122 Merryman Hall, 338-8216

Gretchen Van Utt
Chaplain
Levering Hall, 338-8188

Pat Yoor
Associate Director, Publications
212 Whitehead Hall, 338-7240

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS (SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ETC.)

Baltimore

Black and White Men Together/Baltimore
Box 22472
Baltimore, MD 21203
(301) 225-9386

Black Coalition of Lesbians and Gay Men
(301) 669-4192 (Irv)
(301) 542-6218 (Goldie)

Gay Alcoholics Anonymous
(301) 433-8979
(301) 889-5260
For schedule of Alcoholics Anonymous and Al-Anon meetings in Baltimore, call the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore.

Handicapped Gays/Alphabet EFGH
888 Washington Blvd.
Baltimore, MD 21230
An organization for physically challenged gay men and lesbians.

Maryland Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Concerns
P.O. Box 30931
Bethesda, MD 20814
(301) 243-4418
(301) 263-0502

Parents FLAG
Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gay Men
HelpLine (301) 549-2555
See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

Women's Alcohol Support Group
(301) 467-0580 (Lucky)

YANA
You Are Not Alone
(301) 366-0269
For women survivors of incest and other forms of child sexual abuse.

Washington

Washington Al-Anon
(202) 462-3411 (Freddie)
Fellowship of relatives and friends of problem drinkers.

Alcoholics Anonymous
(202) 737-7811
(202) 966-9115
For gay men and women.

Black and White Men Together/Washington
(202) 293-2711
(202) 483-5974

Capital Metro Rainbow Alliance
Box 33257
Washington, DC 20033
(202) 683-7429 TDD
(202) 277-9908 hearing
Washington, DC area chapter of the national organization for hearing impaired gays. Primarily centered at Gallaudet College.

Children of Gays
(202) 726-3223 (Gene)
A support and counseling group designed for children of gays and lesbians.

DC Coalition of Black Gay Men and Women
Box 50662
Washington, DC 20066
(202) 727-6520
Addresses issues concerning black gays.

Gay Activists Alliance - DC
1638 R St., NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 667-5139
One of DC's principal gay rights organizations. Deals with legislative, political, and educational issues.

Gay Council on Drinking Behavior
(202) 462-4232
A service of the Whitman-Walker Clinic; rap sessions, counseling, and referrals for people troubled by alcohol dependency or other substance abuse.

Parents FLAG
Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gay Men of the Washington Metropolitan Area
HelpLine (202) 439-FLAG
See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

National

AIDS Action Council
729 8th St., SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-3101
Lobbies for AIDS research funding.

Fund for Human Dignity
666 Broadway
New York, NY 10012
(212) 529-1600
The charitable arm of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. Sponsors the National Gay and Lesbian CrisisLine and the National Gay and Lesbian Clearinghouse. Packets and literature are available for bulk distribution. Its primary purpose is educating America about homosexuality.

Human Rights Campaign Fund
Box 1396
Washington, DC 20013
(202) 546-2025
Political action committee contributing to congressional candidates supportive of gay rights and AIDS issues.

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund
132 W. 43rd St.
New York, NY 10036
(212) 944-9488
New York-based legal action group; also offers support for litigation in other states.

National Coalition of Black Lesbians and Gays
930 F St., NW
Suite 514
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 737-5276
The national coordinating body for local coalitions of Black Gays.

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
1517 U St., NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 332-6483

The oldest gay political group in the country. A very well-respected force to be reckoned with by our political opponents. Education, lobbying, current privacy project to get states to repeal their sodomy laws.

NIGHTLIFE

Bars

We are only listing our two favorite bars here, one for Baltimore, and one for Washington, not because they are the only gay bars in these cities (far from it!), but because that's where the JHU crowd usually goes. Statistically, there should be 240 of us at Homewood alone, but due to the vast majority of gay people at JHU being heavily closeted, we are unfortunately a finite, closed community, and basically, we all know each other. Of course there are many other gay bars in Baltimore and Washington - call the Switchboard or check The Baltimore Gay Paper or The Washington Blade for more information.

The State of Maryland prohibits the sale of alcohol to individuals under the age of 21.

The District of Columbia prohibits the sale of alcohol to individuals under the age of 18; however, the law may be changed within the year to conform with those of Maryland and Virginia. Individual bars in DC may also set their own higher minimum ages.

The Hippo
1 W. Eager St.
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 547-0069
hours: 3 pm - 2 am
dancing: Tues-Thurs 10 pm - 2 am
Fri & Sat 9 pm - 2 am
Sun 6 pm - 2 am

Affectionately known by the JHU gay crowd as "The Bar", JHU's gay and lesbian community can frequently be seen here. Great dance floor and video room. Young crowd, for the most part. Dance specials: Tuesday night is Women's Night and Thursday night is Men's Night.

Tracks
1111 1st St., SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 488-3320
hours: 6 pm - 2 am
Fri & Sat to 3 am
Sun noon - 2 am

A huge dance floor, outdoor deck (with volleyball court!), tons of people, young crowd, lots of fun. Not a great neighborhood, however, so be sure to go with other people.

Restaurants and Theaters

Although not specifically gay, these establishments have a large gay clientele and a very politically correct crowd.

GAMPY's
Great American Melting Pot
904 N. Charles St.
Baltimore
(301) 832-9797

Serves food late into the night (one of the few places in town open after the Hippo closes). Very eclectic menu, Sunday brunch.

Louie's Bookstore Cafe
518 N. Charles St.
Baltimore
(301) 962-1224

A bookstore with a cafe in the back. Great for late-night dessert. Sunday brunch.

Charles Theater
17th and Charles Sts.
Baltimore
(301) 727-FILM

The Charles serves up at least one film with a gay or lesbian theme each month (great non-gay films, too, by the way!). Tickets $3.75 or buy a book of 10 for $25. Get The Baltimore Gay Paper and other gay newspapers here.

PUBLICATIONS

The Baltimore Gay Paper
published by the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Baltimore
P.O. Box 22575
Baltimore, MD 21203
(301) 837-5445

Monthly newspaper; news, features, calendar, columns.
Available at: JHU GALA carrel (Student Activities Office lobby); area gay bars, gay bookstores, GLCCB; Charles Theatre; Homewood Deli, Hopkins Store, Fulton Laundromat (all 3100 block St. Paul St.).

The Baltimore Alternative
P.O. Box 2351
Baltimore, MD 21203
(301) 235-3401

Monthly newspaper. "Another voice, another choice."
Available at: Same locations as BGP.

The Washington Blade
930 F Street, NW
Suite 315
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 347-2038

The gay weekly newspaper of the nation's capital. News, reviews, features, entertainment, calendar of events. Available throughout the DC area. Available in Baltimore at: Lambda Rising, GLCCB, some gay bars.

Between Ourselves
Box 1939
Washington, DC 20013

A newspaper for women of color.

Blacklight
Box 56255
Washington, DC 20011

A publication for Black gay men and women; features and news.

Diplomat
607 Elliott St., NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 483-4352

Information of interest to lesbians and gay men of color.

Off Our Backs
(202) 234-8072

Feminist newspaper; monthly. News, opinion, features.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

All groups are open to gay men and lesbians and their families and friends.

Non-denominational

Office of the Chaplain
The Johns Hopkins University
Levering Hall, Homewood
(301) 338-8188/9
Gretchen Van Utt, Chaplain
Bill Tiefenwerth, Assistant

See main listing elsewhere in this guide under the heading "The Johns Hopkins University".

AIDS Interfaith Network of Baltimore
c/o Rev. Edwin Bennett
105 W. Monument St.
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 727-3738

Sponsors a monthly AIDS Healing Service the first Sunday of every month at 5:00 pm at First and Franklin Presbyterian Church, Madison and Park Aves., Baltimore.

Ecumenical Christian

Metropolitan Community Church of Baltimore
Box 1145
Baltimore, MD 21203
(301) 889-6363

worship Sun 3 pm
Wed 8 pm
at St. John's United Methodist Church
27th and St. Paul Sts., Baltimore
office hours Mon-Thu noon-5
pastor Rev. Jennie Boyd Bull